FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONGRATULATIONS, RECEPTION MARK PPR NATIONAL DAY

Assembly Presidium Message

AU211843 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to the PPR Council of State:

On the occasion of the national day of the PPR we convey greetings and best wishes to the Polish people.

Kapllani Attends Reception

AU211325 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of Poland, Jan Shiuhnjinski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PPR Embassy in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception tonight. The reception was attended by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi, and others. Heads and officials of diplomatic representations to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania also attended.

RAMIZ ALIA GREETS MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU211844 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message of congratulations to Husni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

The occasion of the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt gives me the opportunity to convey to you, and through you to the friendly Egyptian people, cordial greetings and best wishes for the country's prosperity, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally. May the friendly relations between Albania and Egypt strenghthen continually.

CARCANI CONGRATULATES KAMAL HASAN 'ALI

AU201636 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Tirana, July 20 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Adil Carcani, has sent this message of greetings to the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali:

On the occasion of your appointment to the high post of the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, I convey to you my sincere greetings and wishes.

Voicing the best wishes for the progress and happiness of the Egyptian people, I express my conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Egypt will develop constantly.

## LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU230845 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR:

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the PPR, and the fraternal Polish people most cordial greetings on your glorious jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The date of 22 July 1944 is a bright one for the fraternal Polish people. Thanks to the struggles of the Polish communists and patriots and with the decisive help of the Soviet Army, the first Polish cities and villages were liberated from Hitlerist-Fascism. The historic July Manifesto of the Polish Committee on National Liberation marked a new epoch in the ancient history of Poland -- an epoch of fundamental revolutionary-democratic transformations and the construction of the socialist society.

During the past 40 years, the Polish people, led by the PZPR and in fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist society, eliminated the great destruction caused by the war, liquidated the lag in socioeconomic development, and attained remarkable successes in the construction of socialist Poland. The socialist state ensured for the people independent and democratic development in peaceful, secure, and just borders. Thanks to the selfless work of Polish communists and the entire Polish people, today fraternal Poland is a country with a developed economy, science, and culture, and great possibilities for further socialist progress.

With its peaceful and principled foreign policy the PPR achieved a deserved authority in the international arena, and is making a substantial contribution to the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, and to further strengthening the unity and power of the socialist community. Poland is making an important contribution to the noble struggle of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces on the planet against the nuclear war threat, for stopping the arms race, for disarmament, and for strengthening peace in Europe and the world.

The BCP, the Bulgarian Government, and our people support the activity of the PZPR and all Polish patriots for overcoming the existing difficulties and problems. We are confident that all attempts of the reactionary forces to hinder the socialist construction of fraternal Poland will fail, which has always been the case until now.

We note with great satisfaction that the fraternal Bulgarian-Polish relations are developing successfully in all areas of life. These relations are expanding and are enriched on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the People's Republic ig Bulgaria and the PPR, and in the interest of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples, the socialist community, world peace, and socialism.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades, and through you the members of the PZPR and the fraternal Polish people new and even greater successes in constructing socialism in the PPR, in the further progress of your homeland in all areas of life, and in our common struggle for lasting peace and social progress in the world.

Attend Embassy Reception

AU201815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Wladyslaw Napieraj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to Bulgaria, gave a great reception at the embassy today on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, presented greetings on the occasion of the national holiday of fraternal Poland. Greetings were also expressed by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, Vasil Tsanov, and Kiril Zarev, as well as by Peko Takov and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council; by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; by members of the State Council; and by the heads of departments at the BCP Central Committee, ministers, and heads of sociopolitical and mass organizations, of creative unions, and committees.

Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country also attended. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE IRAQI COUNTERPARTS

AU192004 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, president of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Republic of Iraq. The telegram expresses most sincere congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday. It expresses conviction that the friendly relations of a fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Iraq will continue to develop and be intensified to the benefit of both peoples, in the interest of world peace and security.

On the same occasion Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Yasin Taha Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of Iraq. Wishes are being addressed to the friendly people of Iraq for new successes in the further development of the country, for progress and prosperity.

## LEADERS COMMEMORATE PPR'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

### Indra, Others Attend Rally

LD192331 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A festive rally of the working people and youth of Prague took place today in the Knights' Hall of the Valdstejn Palace in Prague to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PPR. Stanislav Benda reports:

The rally was attended by delegations of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the Government of the CSSR, led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. In the delegation were Comrades Frantisek Pitra, Jaromir Obzina, Jindrich Rehorek, and other officials. Among the guests was Andrzej Jedynak, the Polish ambassador, embassy staff, and officials of representative missions of socialist countries in the CSSR. After the national anthems of both countries, an address was given by Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier, who stressed that 22 July 1944 had become an important milestone in the development of Polish statehood, in the modern history of the Polish nation and of the working people of Poland. Festive rellies to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PPR also took place today in Bratislava and in other towns in the CSSR.

### Husak, Strougal Send Telegram

LD201738 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, have sent a telegram of congratulations to the highest Polish representatives on the national holiday for the 40th anniversary of the creation of the PPR. In a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR Council of State, it states that the liberation of Poland from fascist rule and the creation of the PPR 40 years ago opened the path to the building of a new life in a free homeland for the Polish people. The workers of Poland, led by the PZPR, succeeded in raising their country from the ruins of war, in implementing deep social-economic changes, and in creating a developed industrial state from a formerly backward agricultural country in a historically short time. In alliance with the Soviet Union and in cooperation with the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, the PPR has gained high international acclaim. The working people of the PPR succeeded in defending the path they had set out on, of the socialist development of Poland and its membership in the community of fraternal states, from the subversive actions of internal enemies and the attacks of foreign reaction. Under the leadership of the PZPR, within the union of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON), the Polish people today overcome the consequences of the period of crisis and they continue successfully in the normalization of political, social, economic, and cultural life of the country. The results of the recent elections to national councils confirmed that the program of rebirth and development of Polish society based on the principles of socialism has the growing support of the people. With its peaceful foreign policy, the PPR makes a significant contribution to the development of the cooperation of states of the socialist community, to strengthening their unity, closeness and defense capability. It takes an active part in the joint struggle of the peace-loving and progressive forces for the aversion of the threat of war, for a lasting peace and progress in the world. Comrade Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal in the telegram offer congratulations on the results of the constructive work of communists and all patriotic forces of the PPR, and they assure that the CPCZ and the whole Czechoslovak nation will continue to be on the side of fraternal Poland.

At the close of the telegram to the highest Polish representatives on the 40th anniversary of the creation of the PPR, Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal highly praise the fact that traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Polish people, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing successfully and serve the joint interests and goals of both our states. The official, friendly visit by the CSSR party and state delegation to the PPR last year brought a new impulse for their further all-round development. Its results are being successfully implemented to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Polish people.

## Chnoupek Greets Olszowski

LD212046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of the PPR. He congratulated him on the national day of his country.

## Socialism Repairs War Damage

LD191233 Prague CTK in English 1034 GMT 19 Jul 84

["Forty Years of People's Poland" -- CTK headline; by Jiri Vaske]

[Text] Warsaw July 19 (CTK) -- Celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the people's state in Poland, which became the basic landmark in the modern history of the Polish nation, are culminating all over the country. The emergence of the people's state and the start of socialist construction led to the fast removal of the damage caused by the war and to dynamic development of Poland. Despite some shortcomings and crises provoked by reactionary attempts to reverse the country's socialist development, most of the country's present 40,000 industrial plants and enterprises have been built in the last 40 years. In 1955, industrial production was already 4.5 times higher than in the best years of prewar bourgeois Poland.

Thanks to the constant development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries, People's Poland has become a leading world manufacturer and exporter of marine ships, metallurgical products, black coal, sulphur, copper, electric power, etc. In the 40 years of the people's state new flats have been built for 60 per cent of the Polish population whose number has risen from 13 million to almost 37 million at present. Great successes have also been achieved in the development of Polish education, science, culture and the arts. This and other mostly positive facts of the last 40 years cannot be overshadowed by the present temporary crisis in Poland caused by the deformations of socialism and some other errors and shortcomings as well as hostile activity of internal and foreign adversaries of socialism in the 1970's. The present difficulties are very complex, but objective prerequisites exist that they will be overcome. They rest mainly in the extensive production potential built over the last 40 years, in highly qualified personnel, the country's mineral wealth and use of reserves. They also rest in the expansion of fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries within the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which ensure for Poland secure borders and the possibility of all-round socialist development. This is why in the recent elections to the national councils in Poland the overwhelming majority of citizens voted for the further consistent construction of socialism the basis for which was laid by the formation of the people's state 40 years ago.

## SED, STATE LEADERS MARK PPR'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

### Sindermann, Others at Tribute

LD201432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1016 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jul (ADN) -- To mark the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, members of the GDR state and party leadership today paid tribute in Berlin with a wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial to the Polish soldier and the German antifascist, to the patriots who gave their lives at the side of the Soviet Army in the struggle to liberate the European peoples from Hitler's fascism. Taking part in the solemn tribute at the Friedrichshain People's Park were Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; other members of the SED Politburo; Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairmen of the Council of State; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the Council of State; and public figures from the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front. Maciej Wirowski, Polish ambassador to the GDR, walked with them to the sound of the Chopin Funeral March.

National People's Army members bore the wreaths of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber, the National Council of the National Front, and the Central Executive Committee of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, and Polish soldiers bore the wreath from Ambassador Maciej Wirowski to the plaque at the memorial. The ribbons of the wreath from the SED Central Committee bear the inscription "To the heroic sons of the Polish fraternal people."

Afterward, working people from the two fraternal countries honored the legacy of the fighters for peace and socialism. In the long procession were members of the FDJ and Polish youth organizations.

To mark the same occasion the Polish ambassador laid a wreath at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow. The USSR ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov, and other public figures were present.

### SED Officials at Reception

LD202249 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski, hosted a reception here in Berlin today. Members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann, Werner Felfe, Alfred Neumann, Werner Kolikowski; Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council; and other personages were present.

### Honecker, Stoph Send Greetings

LD212012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0204 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jul (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent a greetings telegram to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State.

The telegram reads: "The victory of the glorious Soviet Army over Hitler fascism, toward which Polish Soldiers and resistance fighters made an important contribution, launched a fundamental change in the history of Poland. Led by the PZPR, the working class and workers of your country have, in selfless work, removed the wounds inflicted by the imperialist war and created a socialist Poland. The social progress enabled the Polish people at the same time to build a truly free, national existence. As a loyal alliance partner of the USSR and firm member of the socialist community of states, the PPR, thanks to its active fight for international security and peaceful cooperation of the states and peoples, has gained international recognition," the letter states.

"By shaping the socialist social order on boths sides of the Oder-Neisse peace border secure bases for a lasting friendship and general cooperation between Germans and Poles were created for the first time. The fruitful coexistence of the past 4 decades between the GDR and People's Poland in building socialism, based on the fraternal militant bond of our Marxist-Leninist parties successfully continues the common revolutionary traditions of the German and Polish proletariat. Our alliance is proving itself as an effective element of strengthening socialism, and as a weighty factor of stability and security on the European Continent."

"The agreement concluded during the offical friendship visit of the party and state delegation of the GDR to your country in August 1983 opened up a new sphere in the development and deepening of the friendly relations and multilateral cooperation between the SED and the PZPR, between our state and peoples. As a result of joint purposeful work our relations in all areas have developed."

The telegram concludes: "We agree with you to deploy all forces and powers still more determinedly for the further development of fraternal cooperation, strengthening the socialist community and for the preservation of world peace."

HONECKER GREETS NEW FRENCH PRIME MINISTER

AU211452 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Laurent Fabius, prime minister of the French Republic:

On your appointment as prime minister of the French Republic I convey to you my cordial congratulations which I combine with best wishes for a successful work to the benefit of the French people and peace.

The continuation of the path of good, mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and French Republic will also in the future be of great importance for understanding, peaceful cooperation, and security in Europe.

LEADERS, ORGANIZATIONS CONGRATULATE POLES

LD212252 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 21 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of greetings to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on the national day of Poland.

The telegram stresses:

"On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our working people we send our comradely greetings and sincere good wishes to you and to the fraternal Polish people on the national day of the Polish People's Republic, on the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

"Four decades ago the antifascist and popular democratic forces of Poland gained a victory of historical importance. The friendly Polish people established the power of the working class and spearheaded by the Polish United Workers' Party, created a new, socialist motherland.

"Our party, government and people pay tribute to the Polish communists and patriots who took a stand for the historical achievements of socialism during the trials. We wholeheartedly welcome their advance on the road of consolidation and support their consistent efforts to stabilize the socialist Poland.

"We are convinced that the unity of the fraternal Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party assures the prosperity of socialist Poland.

"The existence and strength of the Polish People's Republic is an important factor of the socialist community. It carries out a praiseworthy activity in the interest of international security, European and world peace, and social progress.

"We highly appreciate that the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic are developing successfully and dynamically, to which the internationalist unity of our parties, and the community of our ideas, interests and aims in common provide a firm basis. We continue to strive to expand our cooperation in all fields of relations so that the traditional fraternal friendship of the Hungarian and Polish peoples should strengthen in the interest of our countries and the socialist community.

"On your national day, the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Poland, we wholeheartedly wish you and the Polish people further success in the construction of your socialist motherland, and in your struggle for progress and peace."

Antal Apro, speaker of Hungarian parliament, has sent a telegram of greetings to Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. The Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union, the National Peace Council and the National Council of Hungarian Women also sent telegrams of greetings to Polish partner organizations.

SARLOS LEADS DELEGATION TO POLISH FESTIVITIES

LD201929 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, a Hungarian party and government delegation left for Warsaw on Friday. The delegation was invited by the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the Council of State and Government of the Polish People's Republic to attend the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the foundation of People's Poland. The delegation includes Jozsef Szabo, member of the CC and rector of the Political Academy of the HSWP CC, Istvan Roska, deputy foreign minister, and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungary's ambassador to Poland, who is to join the delegation in Warsaw. At Ferihegy Airport the delegation was seen off by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi, Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, members of the CC, and Geza Kotai, deputy department head of the CC. Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador to Hungary of the Polish People's Republic was present also.

COUNCIL CONFERS ORDER ON GROMYKO ON BIRTHDAY

AU191614 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] The Presidential Council conferred the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic studded with rubies to Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and Soviet foreign minister, for his outstanding achievements in deepening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian people, in promoting the cause of peace and socialism, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, greeted Andrey Gromyko in a telegram on the occasion. Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, also expressed his good wishes.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Soviet Union awarded Andrey Gromyko with the Order of Lenin. Andrey Gromyko received the highest Soviet award for his serving the party and the Soviet state and on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

GYORGY LAZAR BEGINS SICK LEAVE ON 20 JULY

LD201805 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar went on sick leave today.

MARJAI, OTHERS TALK WITH WORLD BANK OFFICIAL

LD201927 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- In Budapest Friday Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai met Willi Wapenhanst, vice-president of the World Bank. The discussion took place in a cordial atmosphere. Sides discussed the relations of Hungary and the World Bank, opportunities for expansion, and timely international economic and financial issues. The results of cooperation were noted with satisfaction and conviction expressed in the prospect of further developments. Present were Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, and Ferenc Bartha, head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations.

## 21 JULY SEJM SESSION MARKS 40TH ANNIVERSARY

### Kempara Speech on Amnesty

LD211834 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 21 Jul 84

["Speech by Sejm Deputy Kempara (Abridged)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 -- "The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON National Council's appeal urging amnesty declaration on the occasion of People's Polands' 40th anniversary brought a wide response from Polish people. It met half-way their expectations and hopes, their anticipation of the people's authorities' another step towards letting back to society those who -- for various reasons and in various situations -- had got entangled in activities incompatible with the law and the interests of the state and nation, and it met the hopes for further progress in reaching national agreement.

"Historic anniversaries have more than once provided occasions for the Sejm to declare acts of collective pardon. But each time, such acts, their extent, and forms were underlied by reasons of political and social nature, and the condition of legal order in this country.

"The Council of State was guided by all these reasons this time too, while formulating the principles and extent of amnesty in the draft amnesty law submitted to the Sejm.

"The year of People's Poland's 40th anniversary has brought further unquestionable progress in the normalization of national life, strengthening of the state, the restoration of social confidence in the authorities. Numerous proofs for this are available. Production is slowly going up, the economic reform is producing its first effects, the processes of national life democratization keep intensifying. Trade unions are solidifying and serving the working people in an increasingly full manner, the self-management in state-run enterprises is handling its constitutional functiojs increasingly well.

"The results of local elections are a convincing proof that Poles are getting together around the most vital, common interests of the state and the nation. Poles have made their choice not only as regards their representatives in people's councils but also as regards the road to follow and to unite their work with their efforts for the development of their motherland.

"This is not the first instance when the people's rule has shown leniency towards law-offenders in the last troubled years, especially those who had politically-motivated brushes with the socialist legal order. It is worth recalling that the declaration of martial law was accompanied by extensive abolition, pardoning, and consignment into oblivion of many crimes and trespasses committed under political motives or due to social conflicts. This practice, absent from other cases of contemporary state of emergency declarations, testified most convincingly to the intentions of the authorities, their attempts to let all who followed their emotions or persuasion and violated the legal order -- actively join the country's life.

"Suspension of martial law in December 1982 was accompanied by the State Council's resolution on a special clemency procedure in cases of politically-motived perpetrators. Some 700 persons, convicted of similar offences committed before Dec. 20, 1982, were released within several months by virtue of individual acts of clemency.

"Lifting the martial law in July 1983 was followed by a wide amnesty for perpetrators of offences committed for political motives, in connection with a striek, or a protest demonstration. The amnesty did not cover only the most serious crimes, but pardoned or reduced 480 jail sentances for such offences, while proceedings against further 1,116 people were dropped. 1,132 persons used the possibility to disclose their illegal activities.

"The extent of this amnesty as provided for by the draft law is much wider than that of last year's amnesty. As regards the offences committed before July 21, 1984, it also applies to persons whose activities were aimed at a violent overthrow of People's Poland's system.

"The forms of this amnesty are more far-going too. All legally valid sentences, irrespective of their extent, will be subject to clemency, including sentences previously commuted by the amnesty of 1983 and still not fully executed."

"All the current legal or court proceedings will be abandoned.

"The amnesty will not be applicable only to the most dangerous felonies aimed against the state's political interests, including treason of the homeland, espionage and sabotage. But even some perpetrators of these dangerous crimes will be offered a chance under the amnesty draft.

"All the persons who committed crimes from political motives and other specified in Article 1 and 3 of the draft, if they remain unknown to the authorities or if charges have not been presented to these persons, may voluntarily report to the crime investigating organs until December 31, 1984 to reveal the type, time and place of the criminal act they have committed and to make a written declaration that they give up criminal activities. Those who will report will not be liable to any punishment."

"But as regards the reporting and disclosure of criminal act, some additional conditions must be met by theperpetrators of the above mentioned felonies aimed against the state's political interests and specified in the draft's Article 3 Paragraph 2.

"Such persons should reveal all significant circumstances of his act as well as handing over the instruments and objects -- i.e. equipment and means -- which served or were designed for the purpose of crime, objects derived from criminal activity as well as objects which are banned or require a special permit.

"Persons who are abroad can reveal their acts, make statements declaring that they abandoned criminal activities and hand over the above mentioned objects to a Polish diplomatic mission or a consular office, or to name the place where such objects have been left or hidden in the country. In this case, as when reporting to the autorities in the country, the decision on applying the amnesty is taken by the respective prosecutor.

"To underline the significance of the anniversary which is festively celebrated throughout the country, the amnesty draft envisages a wider scope of the amnesty which is to apply also to the perpetrators of other crimes, common, military and tax offences committed before July 21, 1984 from motives other than political.

"The legislators have assumed that the fullest assessment of the public harm done by the misdeed and the preventive requirements have been contained in the punishment meted out legally by the court. This assessment takes into account all important elements: the convict's role in the criminal act, his motives and personality.

"In line with this assumption, it is envisaged that legal punishments of up to two years in prison and confinement of freedom will be remitted, and punishments of up to three years in prison will be halved. Besides, legal proceedings will be dropped if the court or prosecutor have concluded from the circumstances of the case that the offence falling under the amnesty ought to be pardoned -- that is the punishment would have called for up to two years' imprisonment."

So wide a scope of the beneficence of the amnesty does, however, provide for exclusions. According to the draft, amnesty would not extend to three groups of offences which due to their character or notoriety pose a special threat to the lives and health of citizens or proper functioning of the life of society. They are:

1. Transport accidents -- including traffic ones followed by heavy consequences, such as death, serious bodily injury or deep derangement of health -- when they are caused under intoxication.

2. Bribery and paid backing.

3. Profiteering.

The amnesty would also leave out notorious offenders.

Concerning misdemeanors, the amnesty draft provides for:

1. Abolition, that is pardoning and forgetting all the misdemeanors committed prior to July 21, 1984, for political reasons or in the social conflicts, and dropping the punishments yet not executed.

2. Remission of punishments of prison and confinement of freedom, given for other misdemeanors, including tax offences committed prior to July 21, 1984.

"I would like to underline certain special principles which refer to all the instances where the amnesty will apply:

"First, that remission or easing punishments concerns exclusively the punishments of prison or confinement of freedom, while all the legally binding fines and additional punishments, such as deprivation of public rights, vindictive damages, court-said payments, costs of proceedings and damages remain in force.

"Second, in case of dropping penal proceedings, (the authorities) confiscate tools and other objects which were used or intended to be used in committing the offence, as well as those which were taken as an outcome of the offence.

"Third, a convict, accused or suspect has a possibility to appeal over the refusal to grant him amnesty, but only the prosecutor may appeal when amnesty has been granted.

"Vast importance attached to the building of understanding and national accord has been the factor behind including into the amnesty draft of an Article (15) which provides for dropping the constitutional accountability proceedings before Tribunal of State, for deeds committed prior to coming in force of the act of March 26, 1982, which had established the tribunal. Persons, who had violated the Constitution before the Tribunal of State Act came in force, cannot be punished with means provided for in that act in view of the commonly observed principle that 'law does not work backwards'.

"While considering a case sent to it by the Sejm, the tribunal would confine itself but to stating of committed instances of violating the law.

"Both commissions have accepted this solution, believing that conclusions contained in the Sejm's resolution on this point serve and will serve the goals of improving the ways of governing the state. [no closing quotation mark as received]

In view of a broad range of amnesty, the implementation of this command will require unusual efficiency of action and great effort by all organs applying amnesty.

Jobs are waiting for those who will leave prisons and also for those who after reporting to the prosecution organs will satisfy the terms of disclosing deeds. We believe that they will seize an opportunity provided by amnesty, join actively in the participation in public life and undertake common work and effort to build Poland's prosperity. The fulfilling of the duty of taking up work by persons covered by amnesty, stemming from the generally binding particular regulations, will be the test of positive joining in normal public life.

## Passing of Bills

LD210900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0808 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] We now go to our parliamentary correspondent who has details about the working session of the Sejm which has ended. Now about the proceedings in brief:

The report of the Commission for Education and Upbringing, the Commission for Scientific and Technological Progress, and the Commission for Legislative Work concerning the establishment of a university in Szczecin was presented by Jarema Maciszewski. He said that as far as Polish higher educational establishments are concerned, there is a clear gap in Szczecin, in the northwest of the country -- a particularly important economic, political, and cultural center which needs a university-type, higher educational establishment. This establishment is needed not only by the western Pomerania region, but also by the whole of Poland. It will strengthen the position in this region of Europe [as heard], elevating the country's rank and prestige as one having access to the sea, to the Baltic. Following this report, the voting took place. With three votes against and one abstention, the Sejm passed the bill for establishing a university in Szczecin.

Deputy Julian Wesolowski then presented the report of the Commission for Education and Upbringing, the Commission for Scientific and Technological Progress, the Commission for Social Policy [as heard], the Commission for Health and Physical Culture, and the Commission for Legislative Work concerning the issue of establishing a medical academy in Bydgoszcz. It will mark a significant step, said the deputy rapporteur, in the field of increasing new medical cadres. The Bydgoszcz academy will fulfill the aims entrusted to it. It will quickly become an important didactic and scientific center. Bydgoszcz already has at its disposal advanced facilities and premises for a future medical academy. A team of experts with the highest qualifications is nearly complete. The entire region links its hopes with the new academy. Following the voting, the Sejm unanimously passed the bill for establishing a medical academy in Bydgoszcz.

Deputy Eugenia Kempara then presented the report of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice concerning the amnesty bill, proposed by the Council of State. With four deputies voting against and eight abstentions, the Semj passed the amnesty bill.

## Jaruzelski Speech

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[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 21 July solemn Sejm session in Warsaw to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland -- live]

[Text] Citizen Marshal; may it please the Sejm: Esteemed and dear guests, 40 years ago the bells of freedom tolled for Poland. The Polish Committee of National Liberation Manifesto proclaimed the arrival of the time of hope and opportunity. For the Polish nation, the 20th century began in the darkness of occupation and social injustice. The sound of exiles' handcuffs rang forth at that time. It was a period marked by shots fired from the barricades of the 1905 revolution, by the song of the legionnaires, by the "Internationale" and the 'Warszawianka" [revolutionary song] and by the revolutionary songs "When the Nation Goes to Battle" and "Red Banner." It was a period when the state was reborn and when it fell again. Poland was returned to life for the second time. Like the Nike on the monument in Warsaw, with the last vestiges of its remaining strength it battled for and won independence. It survived and was victorious.

Today the question of whether Poland ought to exist is no longer debated. There is no seasonal state, nor is there a frontier aflame. This is the measure of our success, our greatest historical gain.

Our nation never capitulated. It proved its patriotic will, its resilience, and its vitality. Bloodied by terror, plundered and devastated, the country was yet able to make the defense effort it did. Its armed formations -- as far as their numerical strength was concerned, occupied fourth place among the troops of the antifascist coalition -- fought along all the fronts of the war. The Polish People's Army, set up on Soviet soil, reached Berlin and the Elbe via the shortest route to the country in the heaviest battles. The victory attained at that time contains the tragic experiences of the entire nation and the heroism displayed by the soldiers and partisans, the insurgents and resistance movement fighters who fought for Poland, suffered and died for Poland.

We owe a tribute to them. We owe them perpetual memory, never to be extinguished! This victory contains the torment of those who were imprisoned in the Hitlerite camps and torture chambers, the POWs, and those who were resettled and exiled to do compulsory labor elsewhere. The victory contains the sacrifice of life by 600,000 soldiers of the Soviet Army. In the liberation struggle fought on Polish soil, more Soviet soldiers fell than was the case anywhere else or in any other Hitler-occupied country fighting for liberation.

The war generation knows very well the burden of the past years: the ruins of towns and villages turned into sites of conflagration, the toll of tuberculosis, and the hunger and cold of the first postwar winters. They know of the oftentimes superhuman effort by those who wore the white and red armband and, having just one slice of brown bread, were laying the foundations of the people's authorities and defending the just and independent homeland. Millions of participants and witnesses of our revolution are still among us today. No one makes them believe that it was imported into Poland. They were taking over the power themselves. They were distributing the land. They were taking into possession and setting in motion ruined factories. Uncertain whether they would even live another day, they performed their duties for the working masses whose sons they were and whom they were serving.

Self-sacrificing plenipotentiaries of the Polish Committee of National Liberation and the Provisional Government, Polish Workers Party members, activists from the camp of democracy, village elders and parish executive officers, members of factory and farm councils, soldiers and militiamen, and military settlers and pioneers in the western territories will remain on the pages of history.

Reactionary falsifications cannot delete this. The political enemy employed fratricidal forms of confrontation. It took a heavy toll of human lives. We do not want to simplify the drama of those years.

There were also errors and wrongdoings, especially in the later period. But the essence of the struggle for the victory of the revolution is not subject to any evaluation. The growing need for radical changes resulted from class contradictions within the nation and from the growing premises of socialism. They were already born in the past century. The origin and legal validity of the people's and socialist state has its base in the struggle of the Polish revolutionaries. The state concentrated two currents of our history: aspiration for national liberation with the will for social revolution.

As a result, the major classes of workers and peasants gained high social standing and civic dignity. Their alliance constitutes the essence of the state system. At the same time, it is a particular responsibility and great duty. It had not been fulfilled either by the nobles or by the bourgeoise.

Today the causes of the nation are first of all in the hands of the working class. Through the last 40 years it has given ample evidence of patriotism and self-sacrafice. The fate of Poland depends upon its efforts and attitude. In shaping revolutionary awareness, a great role was played by the most wise and progressive part of the intelligentsia. This is its lasting merit.

From this patriotic, rationalistic tendency descended many people who gradually approached socialist ideas, caught up with the revolution, and made a valuable contribution to the development of Poland. In a broad popular and democratic front, which was being created at the initiative of communists from the very outset of the new statehood, they were joined by socialists, by the popular left, and by the authentic forces of Polish democracy. This alliance has been confirmed and hardened over the entire period of the last 40 years. An outstanding personal contribution to the building up of People's Poland was made by the late Wladyslaw Gomulka and Boleslaw Beirut, by Karol Swierczewski and Zygmunt Berling, by Aleksander Zawadzki and Marian Spychalski, by Wladyslaw Kowalski and Boleslaw Drobner, by Wincenty Rzymowski and Jan Debowski, by Czeslaw Wycech and Stanislaw Kulczynski, by Jozef Uniecko and Kazimierz Rusinek, and by many, many others.

People's Poland is the inheritor of the histroy of the nation and its over 1,000 year-long statehood. We appreciate all that is lasting, valuable, and patriotic in history, including those who in the years of the second republic patiently stitched the wounds of the partitioned territories, built the framework of independent statehood, organized the Polish schools, developed culture, and created material substance. One must, however, maintain proportion and truthfulness of assessment.

Our opponents make comparisons with the prewar period. Wanting to discredit the achievements of People's Poland, they try -- contrary to universally known facts -- to depict Poland at that time as a democratic and just country, almost a land of milk and honey. And yet it was a country in which foreign capital ruled, where there was class exploitation, social injustice, human misery, and harm.

No one will cross out the dozens of people who died, the charging by police in the villages and towns of southern Poland alone, the several hundred dozen people who died and over a thousand who were injured in the streets of Warsaw during the May coup, the mass pacifications, the palace of torture in Bereza, and the brutality of the (?DS). According to the last yearbook published by the Main Statistical Office before the war, 35,000 citizens were sentenced for crimes against the authorities and offices in 1937, as many as 2,945 of whom were sentenced for so-called crimes against the state.

One cannot ignore the insults made against the Sejm, the trial of deputies in Brzesc, the pogroms in Myslenice, Baluty in Lodz, and Annopol in Warsaw [slum districts], unemployment, and 1 million redundant hands and minds. These events did not disturb the peace of the flexible minds of many authorities during those times. One was simply saying that the law is the law. Class barriers, inequalities, and contrasts were considered to be the natural order of things.

May it please the house. A lot is being said today about our backwardness in relation to other countries. But in 1944 it was incomparably greater. Let those who assess us so unfavorably be so honest as to compare the present Poland with what existed at the beginning of People's Poland. We do not want to argue. But one cannot deny the facts.

The losses in Poland's national assets were 25 times greater than those in France and 47 times greater than in Great Britain. Against this background the achievements of our 40 years are great and undeniable. No other political, social, and economic system would have been able to overcome such awful devastation quicker or more efficiently than has been done by the people's authorities. Today, moreover, we have every right to be proud of the fact that by the effort of the whole nation, Poland has become an industrialized and urbanized country during the lifespan of one generation. Deep system changes set the base for our postwar development. It was also due to rural reform and the nationalization of industry, banks, and transport. Great growth in economic potential followed, together with a basic reconstruction in the structure of the economy.

Since 1946 industrial production has increased 40 times and agricultural production 4 times. There as a tenfold increase in the national income. In the years 1946-1983, the population of Polish towns increased by almost 14 million, including 5.6 million people who moved into new dwellings. Basic civilizing progress in the communal infrastructure was made. We have 2 and 1/2 times more hospital beds, the number of places in sanatoriums has increased 40 times, the number of nurses is 28 times greater, and the number of doctors in factories is 60 times greater. The number of educational and training establishments has doubled. New forms of welfare activities, unheard of in considerably richer countries, have been created on a mass scale, such as subsidized workers' holidays, organized holidays for children, and camps for youth.

The changes taking place over the last 40 years were not only in the material sphere. They also brought historic social advancement to workers and peasants. The social structure has radically changed. Workers and their families today constitute half the nation. Deep changes have taken place in the Polish countryside. The number of people belonging to the intelligentsia stratum has increased many times in comparison with the prewar period.

A historical educational and cultural breakthrough took place, which was all the greater since it was begun in extremely unfavorable conditions. In the 1st year after the war there was only 40,000 people with higher education, some 100,000 with secondary school education, and millions of illiterates.

It was ironically doubted that the people's authorities would be able to cope with the tasks of the educational revolution, since even within its own ranks the standard of education was none too high.

Today one in four adult citizens has secondary school education. Some 1.5 million people have degrees from higher educational establishments. Many new academic centers have been set up. Currently in Krakow alone there are more lectureres and students than in the whole of Poland in 1938. We now have as many graduates annually completing higher educational establishments as the total number of graduates during the whole of the 20-year period between the two world wars.

Science and technology have many valuable achievements to their credit in the history of People's Poland. Let us list some of them: methods of hard and brown coal mining, the mining of sulfur and copper, methods of producing aluminum oxide -- among the most advanced in the world. Achievements of agrobiological science, especially in the area of horticulture, are considerable. Scientists and engineers made their considerable mark by achievements such as modern vessels of certain types, large-size bearings, and skillful designs for agricultural and training aircraft.

The Polish school of mathematics, theoretical mechanics, and elementary particles physics developed. There was great progress in epidemiology, orthopedics, and opthalmology. Results of work in the area of linguistics, lexicography, and history, especially in the area of research into the very inception of Poland as a state, should also be stressed in this context. And all this is just a part of the achievements of Polish science and technology.

Achievements of national culture cannot be separated from the history of People's Poland. Many valuable works in prose and verse were created, along with outstanding reportage and publicist works. Theater productions, the Polish film school, successes of composers, poster art, sculpture, painting, graphics, and song-and-dance ensembles are widely known throughout the world.

It is true that today there are not enough books to go agound; but what stimulated this hunger for books if not the cultural policy of people's authorities? Most outstanding works of classical and modern world literature have been made available to the Polish reader. Literary debuts today have higher print run-offs than works of prominent writers in the period between the two world wars. In the last 3 years alone -- and how difficult they were -- public libraries took delivery of 12 million books, as many as their total number in 1937.

Citizen deputies, for whole centuries, to use the old expression, everyone in Poland did as he pleased. The conclusion from the past is this: Democracy without duties, without discipline, and without responsibility is a straight road toward dissipation and chaos. On the other hand, authority that is exercised without active coparticipation of the working people tends to isolate itself, getting deeper and deeper into the morass of arbitrariness and overconfidence. We have had plenty of experience of both these things. Socialist democracy is neither a gift from good authorities, nor the result of pressure on bad authorities. It is not a safety valve serving to release pent-up social passions. It is a turbine which these passions ought to propel.

Inculcating the skills needed to avail oneself of democracy is a difficult process and one that lasts a long time. One cannot suddenly institute these skills from one day to the next, and no decree will be of help here. It is, however, possible and desirable to create democratic mechanisms and habits.

The Ninth PZPR Congress chose just such a path. We will proceed consistently along this path. The practice of consultations, dialogue, permanent and direct contacts with society will be no passing fad. It must, as it were, penetrate the bloodstream. It must become an irreversible feature of our political reality.

The working people's participation in the process of government and management and in the expansion of areas for social activeness is the best school for socialist democracy. Workers' self-managements are an important element of it. One hundred and thirty thousand members of workers' councils, social comasters of enterprises, are today implementing the idea of power of the people in the economy. Workers' self-management is a legal and organizational concretization of the principle of shared responsibility of the working class for the cause of their own enterprises and, at the same time, for that of the entire national economy. The role and activities of self-management thus conceived enjoy and will continue to enjoy the complete support of the party and people's authorities.

A new, class union movement is developing. Its organizational forms are gaining strength. The new trade unions are consolidating their position among the working class and in the country's social and economic life. They show concern in equal measure for multiplying the material well-being of the nation and for an equitable distribution of wealth in accordance with the socialist principle: To each according to his work.

The process of creating uniform representation for the trade union movement facilitates its growing strength and lasting prospects. The deepening practice of partnerlike cooperation between trade unionists and representatives of the state and economic administrations promotes with ever greater efficiency the implementation of the interests of all working people. It is an important factor in the process of making socialist Poland stronger. The deepening of the process of democratization is possible and efficient only when it is accompanied by parallel growth in the state's strength and authority. Its apparatus, which took shape during the past 40 years, has considerable achievements to its credit. The soldiers of the Polish People's Army, functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and of the security service, and all those who, especially in the past few years, successfully defended the durability of the Polish People's Republic, have discharged their duties well.

We aim at a further, qualitative improvement in the functioning of the state administration. The code of duties for state officials and the list of rights of the citizen, among other things, will serve this process. These documents come into force tomorrow.

The 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum will be devoted to the range of problems involved in strengthening the state and developing socialist democracy.

May it please the Sejm. There exist various and even sharp contradictions in Poland. It is difficult to achieve total unity. We strive to attain what is possible and realistic in our circumstances -- the rallying around the national accord program of those citizens for whom the good of the socialist fatherland is the supreme goal. In this area we have already achieved quite a lot. Behind us is a period that was not easy. Behind us are numerous painful experiences, wounds, and doubts. We wish to draw a line between what is honest, albeit bogged down in doubts, and what is harmful and dangerous to Poland.

This is the essence of national accord. This is its goal. It must strengthen Poland. It is the only realistic platform upon which one can reconcile the different views one encounters in any society with the overriding interests of the state. PRON plays a significant and ever more important role here.

It is not as if we only discovered the need for national accord 4 years ago. It has been the essence of the strategic line of the party from the very inception of the existence of the people's state. Forms do change, but the idea and the content will remain the same. PRON inherits a tradition which in our state is a long one: a tradition of fruitful cooperation between the citizens who belong to the party and the citizens who do not belong to the party, between people who have different occupations, who belong to different generations, and who subscribe to different world views.

The recent elections to the people's councils were yet another step along the path of national accord. They reflected the tendency -- one which today already has upper hand -- toward settling our Polish affairs in a climate of patience and trust and not one of destructive tensions. The elections proved for the umpteenth time that society wants order and peaceful work.

As a result of the elections, more than 100,000 citizens joined the system of local authorities. Shortly after the elections to the territorial self-government, this number will increase even more.

The act passed by the esteemed Sejm creates a new sociopolitical quality. The act endows the councillors and representatives of the self-government with extensive powers. We want them to avail themselves of these powers in an active and efficient manner. Taking into account the course of progress in political and economic stabilization, the PZPR, together with the ZSL, the SD, and the remaining signatories of PRON, came out in favor of holding elections to the PPR Sejm in 1985. We want the new electoral regulations to be enriched with the experience gained during the elections to the people's councils. We want these regulations to strengthen the achievements of socialist parliamentarism [parlamentaryzm].

The Sejm of the eighth convocation made a lasting and valuable contribution. The great amount of legislative work performed by the Sejm has created the legal construction for socialist renewal.

The Amnesty Act, passed today by the esteemed chamber at the initiative of the PRON National Council -- already the eleventh amnesty in the history of the Polish People's Republic -- reflects the humanitarian nature and, at the same time, the strength of the people's state. Above all, however, it proves that the situation in the country makes such a step possible.

The amnesty's scope is a very extensive one. If affects in equal measure a significant proportion of those who committed less dangerous, common crimes as well as those who committed acts that strike at the state order. Among the latter ones we can also see persons led astray by the contemptible activities of the subversive centers and agencies. The esteemed chamber's decision is an act of good will. It gives a chance of returning to normal life. However, it does not change the severe political appraisal of antistate activities. Let us yet again recall the final months of the year 1981, the atmosphere of social threat, and the climate of impending catastrophe.

What was happening at that time in the economy, industry, and in the marketplace; what was the food supply situation like; what was the situation concerning the supplies of practically all the goods that a civilized person needs?

Calm, law and order, the feeling of safety and security are values which are invaluable. Hence there will be no tolerance for those who will want to open up the wounds or to violate the laws of our socialist state.

It must be recalled emphatically and without any understatements that our law judges recidivists more severely, just as in any other country. There can be no return to anarchy and there will be no return anarchy! [applause]

May it please the Sejm: The Republic in conflict with its neighbors, encumbered by exotic alliances, naively counting on the sympathy of Western powers, has departed far, far into the past. Today, Poland's place is defined unequivocally and lastingly. Poland's international position depends directly on the role it plays within the socialist community.

Our national interests are only on one side: the side of peaceful coexistence among nations. A strong, stable, and credible Poland is a necessity not only for us. This is a wider issue, an all-European issue. The worse the situation is in Poland, the worse the situation is for peace in Europe; the more lasting the peace, the more secure is Poland.

The 40 years of independent existence are not due to fate being kind to us. This is the result of a farsighted choice made by party inspirations at the threshold of the third independence; this is the result of proclaiming oneself on the side of socialism. To live among friends, to have their joint guarantee, and to be at the same time a coguarantor of the postwar territorial and political order in Europe -- this is the essence of the Polish reason of state. [applause]

An unbreakable alliance and the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union is the foundation of our foreign and defense policy. History and the present time have confirmed its decisive significance for our nation. We are striving to further develop and tighten internationalist bonds with all countries of the socialist community. They have proved correct during the last 40 years. They have a priceless value in recent years, which have been particularly difficult for Poland. They bear the fruit of favorable economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. The unity of the socialist states is a joint historic achievement. [applause]

For the first time in our history, we have lasting military and political protection. The Polish Army is unfailingly guarding our borders, together with the might of the Soviet Army and the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. This is the most efficient means to guard against irresponsible calculations on revising the results of World War II. Home strategists have devised various naive theories concerning Poland having made plans around cafe tables and indulged in wishful thinking. The subsequent wild ideas are buried every few years. Only one idea persists and triumphs: People's Poland within its present historically justified borders. [applause]

This is an irreversible fact of European reality, as irreversible as the essence of the allied victory over Hitlerite fascism. The invariable stand of the Soviet Union in this matter, which was strongly confirmed recently, is in full accordance with the vital interest of socialist Poland.

The observance of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions as well as international agreements of the seventies, confirmed by the final act of the CSCE, is the condition for peace on our continent and security for Poland at the same time.

Whoever is against these principles today plays with fire and stands together with the enemies of our country. There is no lack of politicians in the West who attempt to practice hopeless efforts in turning back history at the expense of our country. The reply is short. No one outside Poland will solve our problems, and Poland cannot be ignored. [applause]

Poland will not allow itself to be pushed back from the Odra and Baltic borders either through deceit or force. The return to the ancient lands of the Piasts and their full integration with the mother country is the historic victory of the Polish nation. Today there are very few families without contemporary Polish descent: one brother in Lublin, another in Gorzow, parents in Wroclaw, children in Elk or Sieradz. Those who are behind the Elbe and desire to suddenly discover over a million-strong German minority could equally as easily discover inhabitants on the moon. Rendering it impossible for Germanic expansionism to return, which uses the pretext of the alleged unification, constitutes one of the key factors for peace in Europe. This is a common duty of all the nations that directly or indirectly suffered because of the wars started by German imperialism. Still bearing in the national memory the vivid memory of the September tragedy and the origin of the German attack on Poland, we have to look at the present policy of West Germany in the full historic context and take into consideration most of all the facts. The facts are that the FRG, year after year, is moving increasingly away from the military limitations set by the victorious coalition. It is even trampling on its own pledges, including grasping for the right of production and possession of strategic bombers and medium- and long-range missiles. The FRG has transformed its territory into the biggest arsenal of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. It has involved itself in the confrontational and imperial [as heard] policy of the United States. This is the true nature and acuteness of the danger today.

The revisionist acts, which have been multiplying recently, and speeches by official personages lead to the conclusion that the clash of the revisionist trends with the coexistence trends in West Germany has not been resolved there. In the stream of anti-Polish revisionism there is no shortage of not only associations of expellees but also Catholic Church circles which continue to maintain the fiction of divisions into dioceses as they were before the war. But we look at the realities of the Federal Republic not just from this angle. We do notice in West German society circles and forces that recognize the European realities. It is only along this road that the FRG could really contribute to the improvement of East-West relations. This would also have encouraged our bilateral relations, the extension of contacts, and constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation.

May it please the Sejm, the PPR has been for the last 40 years an active participant in international life. We are maintaining diplomatic relations with 127 countries. Numerous Polish initiatives are known: the Rapacki plan, the Gomulka plan, the idea of education in peace, contribution to legal work on children's rights, the conception of building means of confidence in the economic sphere, and activity in international commissions in Korea, on the Indochina peninsula, and in Nigeria. Polish soldiers are still on duty in the Middle East. Poland was one of the initiators of the CSCE and is playing an active part in its further undertakings. We are taking part in multilateral disarmament negotiations and in negotiations on the principles of economic cooperation, and in the work of more than 1,000 international organizations. From the very start People's Poland was an ardent spokesman for the liberation of nations from under the yoke of imperialist and colonialist rule. We proved this many times at the international forum. Today this promotes the consolidation of our position in the present anti-imperialist current. We meet with understanding and friendship from such countries. We wish to continue to expand cooperation with the nonaligned countries and developing countries. The communist and workers' movement is an ally of Poland, as well as the forces of the left. They are the driving force of powerful antiwar movements, and they rally millions of people to the fight to save peace and emerge from the blind alley of confrontation.

Among European creative men and scientists an idea was born to convene the next -- after the memorable Wroclaw meeting in 1948 -- the second international congress of intellectuals in defense of peace.

We would like it to take place in May 1985, in Warsaw, a city that has earned its title of a capital of peace more than most other cities have. It will be an honor for Poland to receive leading representatives of world science and culture. Let it be from our country, which was so severely tried by the war, that the joint voice of appeal and warning resounds once again.

U.S. imperialism is attempting once again to halt progressive transformations in the contemporary world. It has decided to bury detente. If one were to adopt Washington's current viewpoint, then all U.S. presidents of the postwar period have committed unforgivable mistakes in relations with the socialist countries. It was not until the present administration that the sole, just path was discovered: that path of breaking off agreements, economic and food blackmail, restrictions, and vulgar propaganda. The United States has not even become unaccustomed to replying to the notes and letters sent to Washington, after all, not just from Warsaw. The superpower superarrogance is coupled with the destruction of the cooperation hitherto. The psychosis of the crusade is blinding. The day before yesterday it was Korea and the Dominican Republic, yesterday Vietnam, today the mining of Nicaraguan ports, the invasion of Grenada, the bombardments of Lebanon, the blowing up of El Salvador. The question arises: What is going to happen tomorrow; where will this policy lead?

We are marking our 40th anniversary in a tense, dangerous international situation. It seemed even not so long ago that lasting peace was close by, that the horrific lesson of World War II had been understood by everyone. Unfortunately, this is not the case. The particularly great responsibility today for the preservation of peace rests with the leaders, heads of governments, politicians. Their role could become the subject of the initiative of the United Nations, which makes such a considerable contribution to the search for planes of dialogue and agreement.

May it please the Sejm, the past decades have brought Poland many diverse experiences, good and bad experiences. We want to continue the good ones; the bad ones serve as a warning. The last Polish adventure with the West has left a profound and understandable wound. Imperialism hit Poland hardest precisely when times were most difficult for us. Carefully coordinated blows were supposed to force Poland to its knees. Many compliments were said about us in the West when living on credit was a norm in Poland while socialist democracy was growing weaker. We heard little apart from affronts and threats when we began to live on our own account, when the process of democratization was developing. We have survived economic blackmail, first and foremost thanks to the patriotic, selfless attitude of the working people in our country. It would have been difficult for Poland, however, to face singlehandedly this pressure, if it had not been for the fraternal help of the Soviet Union, for the good will of our socialist allies.

The notorious boycott is dying out, but the memory of irresponsible partners such as the United States and France will remain much longer. We regret that the traditional, long-standing friendship of our nations has been subjected to such a severe test as a result of the stand adopted by certain politicians. The anti-Polish escapade produced by the U.S. Administration has induced a number of Western countries to act not merely against Poland but in the final analysis against their own interests, too. Other countries preserved at least their common sense and did not yield fully to the Atlantic discipline.

The total losses in our economy caused by the restrictions now amount to $13 billion. This has had an effect on the material living of Polish families and delays the overcoming of the consequences of the crisis. There is no doubt that we would have advanced further and achieved more if it had not been for this profound damage.

We have the right to expect that the right financial and trade conditions will be created for Poland to compensate for the losses suffered, to facilitate the repayment of debts. We would prefer not to publish another volume of our white book and not to amass for the use of historians evidence of new anti-Polish acts.

Our country of 37 million is not and does not want to be an isolated island. It constitutes an integral part of the international community. We shall declare our will to improve in a lasting way relations with every country, but this must be based on respect for the sovereignty of the PPR, on observance of the principle of noninterference in our internal affairs, on bilateral fulfillment of contracts and agreements.

Citizen deputies, the social and economic crisis in Poland has reached a fundamental turning point. Our nation can afford to be moderately, cautiously optimistic. We are at the halfway mark of the 3-year plan. There are many indications that its fundamental provisions can be implemented by the end of 1985. Only a year ago these were just intentions; now this is a realistic forecast. The time of promises and pledges without a cover is over. Tasks have to be measured both against what is necessary and what is possible in the present conditions. Poland is at a point between the day before yesterday and the day after tomorrow. There are modern industrial enterprises which even highly developed countries can envy of us. But there are also many enterprises which are lagging a long way behind. We are producing our own optical fiber, but the horse cart is still a widespread means of transportation. We have color television, but we cannot always make a proper hayfork. Some people are capable and willing; other are unwilling or incapable. This adds up. Average values rise. They are insufficient today and will be all the more insufficient in the future. We are faced with the task of modernizing and restructuring many enterprises, enterprises which are polluted from the ecological point of view, which use an excessive amount of materials and power, and at which are particularly strenuous working conditions for people employed there. A revaluation of the concept of development awaits Poland, a revaluation which would correspond in many respects to the scale of the complexity of the intitial years of industrialization.

The aims of socioeconomic development have been set by the Ninth PZPR Congress. Sejm resolutions have given it legal force. Already this year variant provisions for the development of the economy in the years 1986-1990 will be submitted for consultation. Among other things, they will deal with such key decisions as the pace of consumption growth and the pace of the growth investments that is, the level of current and future consumption as well as the scope and forms of the social policy of the state. One thing is certain: There will be no return either to living beyond one's means or to investing with the abandon of a pseudo great power. Poland must not totter along when others are running, but neither can it be unable to catch its breath due to exhaustion. The investment effort must be directed mainly at areas which ensure modernity, the highest possible productivity, and which best serve to meet the material and cultural needs of working people and guarantee profitable exports.

Long-term forecasts for the world economy show that sucesses will be harder and harder to come by. Power is becoming more and more expensive and will continue to be so, as will the extraction and import of raw material. Increasingly high demands have to be made in order to sell at a profit and to stay on the market. The internal and external conditions of management are changing. The scope and forms of participation in the international division of labor must be adopted to them.

The recent summit conference of CEMA member-countries was devoted to the subject of uniting the efforts of the socialist community. The decisions made in the course of the meeting were of strategic significance for the economic development of our countries.

Poland, together with its socialist partners, will face the problems of a new, higher stage. At the same time, we attach particularly great importance to long-term, all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, a strong foundation for which is the recently concluded agreement on cooperation in the sphere of economy, science, and technology until the year 2000.

We are lagging behind in various sectors of the economy. We are not matching many socialist countries regarding the level of production and social discipline, thrift and labor organization. Are we going to be able to rise to the challenge of the future? History will answer this. It has done so already. When we watch documentaries on the initial postwar years, it seems at times that contemporary Poland was going on a wild-goose chase. One thus has to look at the present also through the eyes of those who in another 40 years will be watching films of the eighties. Our trump cards for the future are, above all, highly qualified people, natural resources, arable land, and substantial national wealth. The main path, however, lies in improving mechanisms of planning and management, in technological progress, and in persistent struggle for efficiency. We want our Poland to be scrupulous and cost-conscious. Things may and will improve if we put an end to squandering of energy, raw materials, people's efforts and time; if we come to grips with thinking in economic categories; if we learn from the same resources to produce more cheaply, more simply, in greater quantities and without detriment to quality, outside appearance, and reliability of what is produced; if every additional zloty of income is a result of not only the additional droplet of sweat, but also of a moment's reflection, initiative, and enterprise.

May it please the Sejm, our society is one of Europe's youngest. Almost half of our nation consists of people under 30. It is their lot to strengthen and develop what their fathers have begun, to take our socialist Republic into the 21st century in a dignified way. Unlike their predecessors, they do not begin their work in what is almost a barren and desolate terrain. Let the fatherland's achievements be judged justly. Those who seek to play them down today do not so much insult the authorities as the hard toil of many years of millions of Poles, the dignity of the working people. The temples of the former members of the Union of Polish Youth, of the members of the movement in the service of Poland, of the volunteers [words indistinct], the participants in the epic story of the reconstruction of Warsaw and of the development of the western and northern territories are already beginning to be streaked with grey.

In subsequent decades, too, generations of Poles made their mark on hundreds and thousands of construction sites. Each generation can tell its own story of this romantic chapter in its life. They did not ask what Poland would give them. They gave of themselves to Poland, as much as they could, and as much as their knowledge and skills allowed them to at that time. The destiny of the individual cannot be separated from the destiny of the state and all society.

It is not the first time that people can be heard grumbling about the young. However, when we had to face hard and testing times in our history -- and there were many such instances -- it is precisely the young people who gave examples of courage and selflessness. It is possible to turn the young people's eagerness, courage, and enthusiasm into a diamond; likewise it is possible to turn them into ashes.

Soon there will be the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising. It was one of the greatest patriotic upsurges. We bow our heads to the heroism of the insurgents, the the graves of the defenders of lost barricades, of women auxiliaries in the medical corps and of women who worked as liaison and communications personnel, the youngest Polish soldiers.

However, this anniversary is also a time for a political examination of conscience, an everlasting lesson of history. Who sent these magnificent young people with the Vis pistols to fight the Tiger tanks, and why? Who staked tens of thousands of young lives and the fate of the capital of Poland on one card, and why? Unfortunately modern analogies also exist. Who is it who tries to lead the youth of today astray and to what purpose? Who is it who tries to persuade them that nothing will work here, that there are no prospects, that all that remains is the hopeless struggle against all-pervading greyness. They lie. Poland lasts and develops. However, Poland depends on the way in which its young people are brought up.

Toward the end of this century Poland's population will exceed 40 million. Already today, for this young Poland, we must build thousands of schools, gather in greater harvests, create modern jobs, build apartments. In this sense the 21st century has already begun for us. The socially useful human toil and the equitable distribution of its fruits constitute the basic value of socialism and its more durable premise. It is from the creative toil of the hands and minds of millions of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia that the achievements of the past years were created. Today, too, despite all the troubles and difficulties, Poland is pulsating with work.

May it please the Sejm, the political, social, and economic biography of People's Poland must be assessed against the backdrop of the entire scale of history; permanence must be discerned in what is changing. We must come to understand the process of consolidating things that proved themselves in practice and of rejecting what failed us. This is the measure of political common sense and of civic responsibility.

On the anniversary of the July Manifesto we look at the years of the people's state in its full and complex form. It was and the first home for workers and peasants; a historic monument to the party; a collective undertaking; a great, magnificent achievement by the nation. We recall today with homage those who did not live to see our holiday. We recall the veterans of struggle and labor: those who with dignity and honesty gave their working lives to People's Poland and went on to a well-earned though often modestly rewarded rest. We recall the unknown heroes of our people's state, the so-called ordinary people, whose patriotic toil made the state last and grow. We give warm greetings to the faithful, hard-working sons of this good earth, to their Polish mothers, all Polish women. Poland has one history, one place only between the Bug and the Odra, the Tatra and the Baltic. On the anniversary of the socialist homeland let us look together into the future. The PDR is beginning the 5th decade of its history. [loud, prolonged applause]

Comparison of Tikhonov Speech

For Soviet source material concerning the visit to Warsaw by Soviet Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay A. Tikhonov and the accompanying delegation, especially the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version of his speech to the Sejm along with the Warsaw Television Service in Polish comparison, please see the Eastern Europe section of the 23 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Reading of Resolution

LD211718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1158 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] [Stanislaw Gucwa, Sejm marshal] I thank you warmly, comrade premier, for the fraternal greetings you have conveyed to the Polish people from the USSR and from the delegations of the fraternal socialist states taking part in our ceremonial session.

We accept them as an expression of the internationalist bonds of friendship and allied cooperation which link our people and states. On our part, we would like to convey words of friendship and greeting to the working people of your countries and to assure you that People's Poland was and always will be a permanent link in the socialist community. [applause]

Citizen deputies, the Convention of Elders presents to the esteemed chamber the Sejm draft resolution in connection with the 40th anniversary of the creation of People's Poland. I would ask Deputy Danuta Mianowska to read out the draft resolution.

[Mianowska] The Sejm of the PPR assembled at the ceremonial session on 21 July 1984 in Warsaw, sends to all Poles, to all the citizens of our state and to fellow-countrymen abroad, warm greetings to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. The Manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee [PKWN], proclaimed 40 years ago on 22 July 1944, in Chelm, on the first scrap of Polish ground liberated from the Hitlerite occupier, heralded the rebirth of Poland into independent state existence and the beginning of the popular democratic revolution, which gave power to the working people and opened up for our nation the road of socialist development.

Millions of poles got the opportunity to advance socially and in civilization, on a scale unknown in our history. This was a historic victory for the Polish left: communists, socialists, the peasant movement, and democrats. It was the fulfillment of the social and patriotic strivings of generations of Polish workers, peasants, and the progressive intelligentsia. It was the realization of an idea which had animatedly roused to action enlightened and noble people for a century.

The creation of People's Poland was of decisive significance for the successful solution of the fundamental problems of our nation. The combat effort of the Polish People's Army, organized by the people's authorities and equipped, thanks to the USSR, contributed to the destruction of the German Reich. The steadfast liberation struggle by the Polish people, carried on in Poland and on all the fronts of World War II, thanks to the correct policy of alliance with the Soviet Union, initiated by the camp of the Polish left, brought Poland's recovery of the Piast lands on the Odra, Nysa Luzycka and the Baltic. People's Poland was reborn as a state of one people in the most favorable territorial form.

Poland's borders shaped by World War II are final. Any attempts to call these borders into question strike not only at the national interest of Poles but at European peace and security. The radical socioeconomic transformations, the agricultural reform, and the nationalization of industry took away the political importance and economic power of the propertied classes. They created conditions for using the country's resources for the reconstruction and development of the economy; for profound transformations in the class and socioprofessional structure; for the systematic improvement of the situation of working people and the gradual implementation of the principles of social justice; for the development of education and culture. The policy of consistent defense of the interests of working people and of united action by all patriots enabled the people's authorities to get the support, within a short time, of the majority of society and to overcome the forces of reaction.

The foundations of the new sociopolitical system and the principles of international and domestic policy created at this crucial time have stood the practical test and are at present the foundation of our state.

The Sejm of the PPR pays tribute to fighters for People's Poland, and to her creators, the heroic generation of the liberation war and people's democratic revolution, who bore the highest sacrifices and served the fatherland so well. Over 4 decades of socialist building, essential and successful transformations have taken place in all fields of social and economic life. Thanks to the colossal effort of the nation, a modern industry has been created, cities have been rapidly developed, agricultural production has increased considerably, and the material and cultural level of the countryside has been raised.

Unemployment and illiteracy have been liquidated; industrialization of the country and the educational and cultural revolution have completely transformed the professional structure and level of education of the community. The largest social class, which occupies the leading position in production and in political life, has become the working class.

The political and economic situation of the peasant has been essentially changed. The number of the intelligentsia has increased several times, as well as its creative role. A system of social benefits is being developed which includes the entire nation.

There is a general awareness of the sense of dignity of the working man, created by socialism, and an attachment to the idea of social justice. The Sejm of the PPR conveys words of respect and appreciation to the builders of Poland's economic strength; to workers, farmers, and intelligentsia; to creators of cultural, scientific, and technological progress; to workers in education and the health service; to all whose thought and toil forge the way for civilized advancement of our nation.

The Sejm of the PPR expresses appreciation and gratitude to the soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces for their devoted and dedicated service and fruitful work for the fatherland, to the members of the militia and security service who ensure secure conditions for the nation's life and work. We direct cordial greetings to workers of the state and economic administrations, and to other public servants who implement with devotion the policy of our state.

The experience of 4 decades confirms the correctness, and unshakeability of the supreme canons of the foreign policy of People's Poland, in alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and socialist states, proletarian internationalism, in coordinated foreign defense policy within the framework of the Warsaw Pact's broad cooperation, and growing economic integration within the framework of CEMA, consistently striving for security and peace in Europe and the world.

The Sejm of the PPR sends cordial greetings to Poland's closest friends, to the Soviet people, to all peoples of the friendly socialist countries. Our unity has passed the test. It is and will remain unflinching and inviolable. The strengthening of that unity is of particular importance at present, when imperialism is stepping up the arms race, attempting to undermine the international order determined years ago, and creating new and serious threats to world peace.

The Sejm of the PPR endorses the will of the Polish people to live in peace and in friendship with all nations and states, on the basis of the UN Charter, the CSCE Final Act, and on the basis of the observance of the agreements concluded between countries.

In the great work of building our social system we have not been able to avoid mistakes. They came about through the infringement of the principles of socialism, through the weakening of the ties with the working class, with the working people.

During the recent period we had to cope with the most serious economic and political crisis, when errors of the policy of the seventies badly shook the economy -- a crisis that was violently increased through anarchy exploited by domestic and external socialist forces. A serious threat to internal peace and external security has emerged, a threat to the most vital interests of the nation and the state.

The Sejm of the PPR confirms that at present the most urgent objective is to consolidate the process of internal normalization in the country to consistently implement the socialist renewal, the economic reform, the strengthening of the institutions of socialist democracy and structures of the state authorities.

The elections to the people's councils carried out on the basis of a new, more democratic election law, confirm the progress in political stabilization and the support of the majority of the community for the socialist renewal program. We voice the conviction that the new council, whose legal position has been greatly strengthened, will with great commitment and in close bonds with the community implement their tasks and electoral platforms.

The Sejm of the PPR urges all Poles at home and abroad to support, through their work and conduct, the development of the homeland, to protect its good name, to oppose all that is detrimental to its interests. Poles must bear in mind that, as history teaches us, a weak and internally disrupted Poland could become the object of political plots on the part of forces hostile to it. That is why we must consistently combat all attempts at interference into our domestic affairs. Let us organize our country so that it will provide a secure home for us. Let us be guided by a realistic political thought, conducive to strengthening Poland's sovereignty. Let us oppose provocation and intolerance. Let us combat obstacles which delay the socioeconomic progress of the country and the consolidation of the principles of social justice.

We still face serious difficulties, particularly in the economic domain. We endure painfully the consequences of indebtedness. The economic restrictions imposed by the United States are harmful. Some social groups still remain mistrustful, unwilling to come to an agreement or to cooperate. The road leading to overcoming difficulties has been mapped out by the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress and its correctness is confirmed by practice. This is the road of hard work and universal participation in public life. It is the road to closer cooperation in the partnership of the leading force of the nation, the PZPR, with the ZSL and the SD. It is the road of national accord and of strengthening PRON, which is engaged in pooling the efforts of all creative forces of the nation, of all generations, of all social and professional groups, of believers and nonbelievers.

The Sejm of PPR expresses the profound conviction that the patriotic and talented Polish young people will devote all their strength to building their own future and that of the whole nation.

The Sejm of the PPR appeals fervently, to all Poles: Taking full advantage of our rights, let us fulfill all our obligations. Let us join together in work for the socialist homeland. [applause]

[Gucwa] May it please the Sejm, the applause authorizes me to state that the Sejm of the PPR has unanimously passed the resolution in connection with the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. [applause followed by playing of Polish national anthem]

URBAN, KEMPARA TALK TO PRESS ABOUT AMNESTY

LD211420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] At a press conference for foreign journalists the principles of the Amnesty Act were presented by Jerzy Urban [government press spokesman] and Eugenia Kempara who was a deputy-rapporteur for the draft of the law. It was said that thanks to the amnesty all -- that is, 652 persons -- are freed who were deprived of freedom for deeds committed for political reasons and about 35,000 persons who are in prisons for common crimes.

Those who will not be anmestied are perpetrators of the most serious crimes directed against the interests of the state, including treason, espionage and sabotage. Full text of the Amnesty Act will be published by the press.

Urban Warns West

LD211510 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 -- The amnesty is a humanitarian act, but it does not change the political and moral judgement of those who have committed offences, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban told Polish and foreign journalists at a news conference here today. Those who violate the law again cannot count on leniency, he cautioned, and added:

"Calm in Poland is not merely an internal affair. Poland's internal variance seriously affects the world's disturbed atmosphere."

Urban expressed hope that "Western overlords will not incite the persons who will have availed themselves from the amnesty to again enter the road of crime."

News Conference

LD212240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Report on news conference for domestic and foreign correspondents held on 21 July in the Warsaw Sejm building following the solemn Sejm session marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland; questions and answers recorded, interspersed with unidentified presenter's remarks; interviewers not identified]

[Excerpt] [Presenter] The REUTER correspondent asked the first questions.

[Question] What will be the case with people like, for instance, Father Jankowski or Father Popieluszko? In relation to one of them, the act of indictment has been filed and in relation to Father Jankowski, he is being questioned at the Prosecutor General's Office. What will happen with regard to persistent offenders? If they are absolved from what they have done up to now, and if they continue to use the pulpit or the church for purposes which they consider to be their own, will the amnesty then cease to operate in relation to them? That is one question. My second question is: What will happen to Bujak, if he were to give himself up? Is he covered by the amnesty or not? Will he be tried and in what category would his case be examined? And my last question: How will the amnesty be applied, for example, to people like Maciej Szczepanski of Polish television?

[Presenter] The deputy prosecutor general, Hipolit Starszak.

[Starszak] With regard to the first question, I want to state once again that both the proceedings concerning Father Jankowski and Father Popieluszko are at present at the stage of court proceedings. On the basis of a knowledge of this matter, I want to express the conviction that in both cases the amnesty will find application. If I make a reservation here, it is because, as a prosecutor, I cannot communicate the decision of Prosecutor General's Office bodies; in this matter the decision will be made by the court and not the Prosecutor General's Office. I stress once again the conviction which I have expressed here. The basis for this interpretation is clearly given by Article 4 of the Amnesty Act.

Regarding the second part of the first question, which concerns what the consequences will be if those people infringe the provisions of the law, of course they will be what would apply to all other citizens of our state or to foreigners committing crimes on the territory of the Polish state. So, if Father Popieluszko or Father Jankowski commit new actions which have to be categorized as crimes, then they will bear the appropriate responsibility, appropriate to the law they infringe.

The next question concerns the consequences of Zbigniew Bujak giving himself up. I want to say in this regard that, as in relation to other people who give themselves up, in this case the regulation will find application, which, besides voluntarily surrendering oneself to the investigative organs, demands that the person giving himself up tells the basic or essential circumstances of the action committed. This demand also applies to Zbigniew Bujak. In his case, furthermore, I can say this, knowing the legal category of the action attributed to him; there are penal proceedings in progress against him; he will also be obliged, as the act clearly says, to hand over the tools and other objects he used during the execution of the criminal action. If I may augment the answer to the first question concerning the priests, Jankowski and Popieluszko, I would like to say that if -- which, of course, I hope nobody will -- they were to commit new actions, then relative to what Mrs Kempara outlined they would be subject to annulment of the effects of the amnesty applied to them. This principle applies to all those who benefit from the amnesty.

If I may, I would like to take this opportunity to reply to the following question: the consequence of the Amnesty Act, with reference to those who commit political crimes. It is that all those who are imprisoned for those crimes will be free from the places of confinement. This applies both to those who are under temporary arrest, under the terms of reference of the Prosecutor General's Office, where the Prosecutor General's Office will apply the amnesty; and under the terms of reference of the courts. This applies, in particular, to people under sentence. The only exception, regarding which one cannot yet fully declare whether he will benefit from the amnesty or not, is the case concerning Bogdan Lis, and his collaborator, Piotr Mierzewski. Those persons too will be able to benefit through the amnesty, but this depends on the results of the further investigation in the case, which is in progress. In fact, these persons are being charged with having committed a crime under Article 122 of the Penal Code, the most severe crime envisaged by our penal legislation, the crime of high treason.

Needless to say, in the course of the penal proceedings this qualification could be altered. Article 122, crime of high treason, has been excluded from the amnesty benefits. Should it however be necessary in the course of further penal proceedings to alter the legal qualification of the crimes with which these persons are charged, the possibility will arise for them to benefit from the amnesty. I am making no secret of the fact that this depended also on their conduct.

[Presenter] A question pertaining to Maciej Szczepanski was answered by Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec.

[Surowiec] If you take into consideration the statement made by Deputy Kempara you will realize that this is a common offense. In the case of common offenses, there is a limit. For 2 years he benefits from amnesty; that means a sentence up to 2 years is being pardoned. If over or up to 3 years, the time is halved. As we know, in this instance the sentence is over 3 years but the sentence has not been validated. Depending on the sentence after its validation, either the case will be embraced by the amnesty or it will not.

[Question] How many nonpolitical prisoners will be embraced by the amnesty, that is, those with 2 or 3 years' sentence. And how many prisoners will be left in Polish prisons; I mean how many are there with more than 3-year sentences? Another question. Will the amnesty embrace also people who received longer sentences, but who now have only 2 or 3 years to serve?

[Kempara] I would like to answer the second question. The anmesty applies also to persons who have already benefitted once. You may recall there have been instances. And persons are still serving who had their sentences reduced by virtue of last year's amnesty. For instance, from 6 to 3, from 8 to 4, and from 5 to 2 and 1/2 years. This amnesty embraces those persons, too. As all sentences are being pardoned, irrespective of size, they will be released from penal establishments.

[Presenter] That was Deputy Kempara. The first question of the foreign correspondent was answered by the first deputy minister of justice, Tadeusz Skora.

[Skora] Persons deprived of freedom find themselves in this situation by virtue of either court verdicts or by virtue of a decision concerning provisional detention. In all, as every rough estimate, we envisage that approximately 35,000 persons could be released through the amnesty. This is some 40 percent of all those in prison. Why do I make all these reservations, saying that this is only an estimate?

I should like to illustrate this by one example. Among persons sentenced by court verdicts there are about 14,000 persons sentenced to terms between 2 and 3 years. And we know that in this group of prisoners nearly half, about 7,000, are recidivists. It is known that amnesty will not apply to them. The remaining part of this group will benefit from the reduction of their sentences by half.

But whether they will be released as the result of the application of amnesty and reduction of sentences by half when the amnesty is put into effect is not known at the moment, as this depends on how long they have been serving and how much of the sentence they have served. If someone started to serve their sentence 1 and 1/2 years ago he will be released. And if someone started to serve 1 week ago, he will have to serve not 3 but only 1 and 1/2 years. But he will have to serve this term, or qualify for an early conditional release, as the amnesty is not an impediment to such a court decision.

[Question] Does the amnesty apply to the two ambulancemen who were convicted in the Przemyk case?

[Unidentified voice] [Answer] I will answer that question. The amnesty applies to both the convicted employees of the Emergency Ambulance Service since neither of them has been sentenced for separate actions of more than 2 years. One was sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years, but inclusively, and for the separate actions attributed to him, for which he was sentenced by the court; the individual sentences do not exceed 2 years. In view of this, the court, by applying the amnesty, should quash the proceedings in this case.

[Question] I would like to put a question to deputy Surowiec. While examining the amnesty bill, did deputies consider feelings among the community which would indicate that it may constitute some kind of slowing down the struggle against evil? Were such feelings expressed by the commission, and how would they be reflected in adopted solutions of the bill?

[Surowiec] First I can provide a general answer, that is, we have adopted very many bills, particularly in the recent period, which create social response, or which should create social response in the view of deputies, and always in such cases, deputies take into consideration, while submitting their views or proposals, the social opinion with which they deal in their own constituencies. Also in this case, naturally, the commission as a whole, and individual deputies, were guided by social opinion.

The Amnesty Act is an expression of hope, and creates chances for people in conflict with the law, particularly for some offenders and for some already released. We believe that any threat resulting from the act should be as small as possible. We would like to see no one again following the path of crime.

[Presenter] Prosecutor Starszak would like to take the floor.

[Starszak] If I may be allowed I would like to refer to this question. Voices resulting from concern for safety and legal order in the country have never been ignored. Hence, together with the adoption of amnesty, instructions have been directed by competent bodies to those organs which deal with the protection of legal order. They have been put under the obligation to guarantee, to give a firm guarantee, of the safety of citizens, of public law and order, to guarantee strict respect for the law. I want to stress one element. The Amnesty Act is also an expression of hope, an expression of hope regarding those whom the amnesty will benefit. It is an expression of hope that they will not come into conflict with the law again. But of course, it is a hope which is not, in a very specific way, defined in the act, conditioned or assured [words indistinct]. I am talking about the regulation which says that in the case of renewed conflict with the law, there wil be far-reaching legal and penal consequences. I think it is worth remembering this.

[Kemparowa] This question is [word indistinct] fundamental. It is well known there is no small incidence of criminality in Poland, especially criminal offenses, including dangerous criminal offenses. I therefore understand the disquiet about how it will be received. Will the citizen's sense of safety not be shaken? Here we have a large number of people coming out of the penal establishments -- maybe there will be more burglaries and such like. Deputies considered this situation very carefully. The commissions approved exclusions, particularly concerning persistent offenders, profiteering; road traffic offenses, crimes which shock people by their serious consequences. On the other hand, please note that people will be freed from penal establishments, people who have been in a penal establishment for the first time; for if somebody (?received) a conditional, suspended punishment, even if he was already sentenced, he is not a habitual offender, he does not fit the description of a habitual offender. So, taking into account the effects the prosecutor was speaking about, everything has been done so that, on the one hand, because of the importance of the anniversary, the amnesty is universal -- people counted on that, our citizens; and on the other hand, it guarantees the maximum of safety and legal order.

[Question] I wish to return to the Bujak case. Does it mean that should Bujak come into the open and report on his activities and on the whereabouts of his tools that he will be released immediately? Is there a possibility or the danger, that he could be charged with an offense of the crime of treason, which is exempt from the Amnesty Act?

[Presenter] This question was answered by Deputy Prosecutor General Hipolit Starszak.

[Starszak] Should Mr Bujak report he will benefit from the amnesty, that is, he will not be liable to be punished provided he meets all the conditions required by the act. What these conditions are has already been referred to by Deputy Kempara. I have also tried to summarize them during my previous statement. I think that Mr Bujak has an open road to come out from the underground.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you very much. The issue is clear, is it not? Or are there still some doubts? Are there still any questions? There are none. We thank you ladies and gentlemen for attending. Thank you very much.

LEADERS ATTEND AWARD CEREMONY; BARYLA HONORED

LD201615 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A solemn meeting in the Belweder Castle today, held to award state decorations to the most merited representatives of social and professional circles from all over the contry, has its particular place in the program of ceremonies marking the national day of rebirth and 40th anniversary of socialist Poland.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the party and state leadership with Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and prime minister. Those present were welcomed by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, host of the meeting.

In a particularly cordial manner he addressed those upon whom the State Council has conferred the Honorable Decorations Order of the Builders of People's Poland and Medal of the 40th Anniversary of the People's Poland, which was instituted by the Sejm recently and today presented in Belweder for the first time. Subsequently the solemn act of decoration with the Order of the Builders of the People's Poland was held. Among those awarded was Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, deputy minister of national defense.

NATIONAL DAY PREVIEW: SOCIALIST COMMUNITY UNITY

LD201338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Andrzej Walatek commentary]

[Text] High-ranking representatives from six friendly socialist countries are coming to Poland today to take part in the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Polish People's Republic. This is our great holiday: an opportunity to assess the road traversed, to assess the 40 years we have lived through and at the same time to advance proposals for the future. Without doubt, a general element of that assessment is our participation in the activities of the community of socialist states, all-round cooperation in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. We therefore regard the visit by representatives of fraternal countries not just as a sign of courtesy, but primarily as a proof of recognition for our participation, for the role our country plays in joint activity for the benefit of the nations which constitute the socialist community and the whole of humanity, and for its struggle for the ideals of progress and peace.

We will be giving a particularly warm reception to the premier of the USSR Government, Nikolay Tikhonov, the representative of the country which, during all the most difficult periods in our 40 years, has given us fraternal aid prompted by solidarity and a sense of ideological community.

Our cooperation grows closer with every year. We note an immense growth trend in economic cooperation within CEMA which promotes the building of our countries' economic power and whose goal is simple and universally accepted: prosperity and a better life for the inhabitants. It is not an easy task, particularly in a period of an especially tense international situation, particular pressure from the imperialist forces, and a completely real threat to peace. That is why our unity with the countries of the socialist community, and above all with the Soviet Union, is the sole guarantee of our safety and peace construction. We are strong in our unity and more credible in the reliability of our activities, Wojciech Jaruzelski said during his last visit to Moscow. That unity is confirmed by our friends' visit today.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, PARTICIPATE IN FESTIVITIES

Tikhonov Greeted by Jaruzelski

LD201816 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Official delegations from socialist countries are continuing to arrive in Poland to take part in the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Over to our correspondent:

Okecie Military Airport, 1700: The special plane of the Soviet Aeroflot airline is landing. On board is a Soviet delegation, headed by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The chief of diplomatic protocol boards the plane and invites Nikolay Tikhonov to come out. Representatives of the highest party and state authorities including Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and prime minister, at the head, are waiting for him on the apron. Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Zbigniew Messner, Stefan Olszowski, and Marian Wozniak are among the welcoming party. Aksyonov, Soviet Union's ambassador in Poland, is also present.

Cordial greetings follow. Nikolay Tikhonov and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski approach the honor guard. The national anthems of both states are about to be played. [anthems are played]

Nikolay Tikhonov, accompanied by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, listen to the report of the commander of the honor guard of the Polish Army. Nikolay Tikhonov cordially greets the soldiers of the honor guard. Subsequently he greets the representatives of the diplomatic corps of the Soviet Union accredited in our country.

After the welcoming ceremony, the members of the delegation take their places in the cars and depart in the direction of Warsaw.

Hungarian, CSSR Delegations

LD201936 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Excerpts] A Hungarian party and government delegation has traveled to Poland. The delegation is led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and deputy premier.

He was greeted at the airport by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, member of the Politburo; Jozef Czyrek, Central Committee Secretary; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski; and Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the Politburo.

On Monday the Hungarian delegation led by Istvan Sarlos will be the guest of the city of Lodz and the workers of the Vera textile works.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 20 July adds that "the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic delegation led by Josef Karcak, the deputy premier, has arrived in Poland."]

Romanian Delegation

LD202156 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A plane carrying a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Gheorghe Radulescu, RCP Political Executive Committee member and vice president of the Council of State, landed at Warsaw airport about 10 minutes ago.

Bulgarian Delegation

AU201811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in Warsaw today. The delegation will attend the celebrations on the occasion of the establishment of the Polish People's Republic. At Warsaw airport the delegation was cordially greeted by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs and Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, and by other officials.

GDR Delegation

LD210745 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Here is our reporter at Okecie Airport: Interflug's plane landed at 0800 with the GDR delegation, headed by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State. The delegation arrived to take part in celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the People's Poland. Members of the highest party and state authorities welcomed him: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, Tadeusz Mlynczak, and Zbigniew Szalajda.

Cordial greetings, good wishes, and hugs were exchanged. Young people, bearing a bouquet of white and red carnations, approached Egon Krenz. The ceremony then ended and the delegation members traveled by car in the direction of Warsaw.

Leaders Meet Delegations

LD211940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Immediately after today's solemn Sejm session, the Sejm Presidium met with the participating delegations of socialist countries. Also present were Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk and Jan Dobraczynski.

The importance of cooperation among the socialist states for the development of People's Poland in the past and at present was discussed at the meeting. Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa stressed that for Poles, the unity of national and socialist goals is the supreme raison d'etat. He recalled also the decisive role of the Soviet Union in the victory of the antifascist coalition of nations.

Jaruzelski Meets With Chairmen

LD220937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski had a meeting in the PZPR Central Committee building today with the chairmen of the party and state delegations that are in our capital to participate in the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. He met Nikolay Tikhonov, head of the Soviet delegation; Chudomir Aleksandrov, head of the Bulgarian delegation; Egon Krenz, head of the GDR delegation; George Radulescu, head of the Romanian delegation; Istvan Sarlos, head of the Hungarian delegation; and Josef Korcak, head of the delegation from Czechoslovakia.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1415 GMT on 22 July adds: "It was attended by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski. Present were members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Zbigniew Messner and Stefan Olszowski."]

Attends Anniversary Ceremony

LD221509 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Central festivities marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland -- the changing of the guard, mounted by the garrison of the capital city of Warsaw -- took place at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Marshal of Poland Michal Rola-Zymierski, Henryk Jablonski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, and Jan Dobraczynski laid a wreath from the nation on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This act is a tribute by the whole nation to those who sacrificed their lives for the fatherland. Official party and state delegations from the fraternal socialist states, taking part in the celebrations of the PPR'S 40th anniversary and representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in Warsaw also laid wreaths. A military review completed the solemn ceremony in Plac Zwyciestwa.

Visits Steelworks With Tikhonov

LD230952 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul (PAP) -- Delegations from socialist states taking part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of People's Poland are visiting various towns in Poland. They are meeting Polish working people.

Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leader of the USSR delegation, is paying a visit to Warsaw metallurgists. Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived with him at the Warszawa Steelworks.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS INCLUDES KOR FOUR

NC210810 Paris AFP in English 0809 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (AFP) -- The Polish diet (parliament) today adopted an amnesty for all Poland's political prisoners, officially listed at 660. They include the four leaders of the self-dissolved KOR (Workers Self-Defence Committee), whose trial on charges of conspiring against the state was adjourned this week. The four -- Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski -- should be released "within 30 days" from Rakowiecka prison here, where they have spent the last two-and-a-half years.

Today's declaration of an amnesty marks the 40th anniversary of the creation of Poland as a communist state.

WALESA: PRISONERS WILL EVENTUALLY RETURN TO JAIL

NC211429 Paris AFP in English 1415 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (AFP) -- All Poland's political prisoners amnestied by a vote of the diet (parliament) today "will return to prison sooner or later," Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa said.

The amnesty was "a step in the right direction," the leader of the banned trade union Solidarity said on the telephone from his Gdansk home.

"But not automatically the same as an agreement, for another gesture is indispensable -- the possibility of joining social organisations of a pluralistic nature -- without which those amnestied will return to prison sooner or later," Mr. Walesa said.

He said that to be a full amnesty the deputy head of Solidarity's underground leadership, Bogdan Lis, and other similar cases should be included. Mr. Lis and his secretary face charges of high treason. Spying and sabotage suspects will also not be included under the amnesty.

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICER GWIAZDA RELEASED

NC221313 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, July 22 (AFP) -- The former vice-president of the banned trade union Solidarity, Andrzej Gwiazda, was released today after two-and-a-half years in jail, reliable sources in Gdansk said.

Mr Gwiazda, aged 49, one of 11 former opposition leaders charged with "plotting against the state", is thought to be the first political prisoner to benefit from the amnesty voted by the diet (parliament) yesterday.

The amnesty was expected to include virtually all the country's political prisoners. Mr Gwiazda was granted permission last night by the head of Rakowiecka prison here to visit his sick wife in Gdansk, the sources said. According to reports, he was not expected to return to his cell.

Granted 3-Day LOA

LD231056 Hamburg DPA in German 1035 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 23 Jul (DPA) -- Andrzej Gwiazda, former deputy chairman of the banned Solidarity trade union, is in Gdansk today. He told DPA on the telephone that he has been granted 3 days' leave of absence from prison to visit his mother who is seriously ill. Despite the amnesty announced by parliament on Saturday [21 July], he will have to report back to prison in Warsaw tomorrow. He was taken to a train for Gdansk on Saturday evening.

Gwiazda expects that the prominent political prisoners will be released quickly, for much of the "propaganda effect" will be lost if there is any delay. Asked whether the amnesty is a step by the political leadership toward reconciliation, he said: "Probably not, for nobody wants it." Rather, the state hopes that this is a step that will keep the population quiet. Gwiazda reported that the "Solidarity" leaders had no opportunity to contact one another in prison.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT STATE AWARDS CEREMONY

AU191301 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 84 p 2

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at state awards ceremony in the Palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 16 July]

[Text] I wish to sincerely congratulate the heroes of today's ceremony -- the laureates of this year's state awards.

At the same time, I thank Professor Leonard Sosnowski [chairman of the State Awards Committee] and the entire awards committee for the great dedicated work, thanks to which the achievements meriting this high honor have been made known.

This year's awards are being given after a break of 4 years. Of course, there is no need to give the reasons for this. We had to take another test in history, which lasted a long time. But one can also say that it was a short test, considering the scale and acuteness of the problems accumulated. It is our desire to never again have such a break.

State awards are given to eminent creators of science, culture, and art. They are an expression of particular recognition for those who fruitfully serve the nation by means of their above-average knowledge, talent, and industriousness. They are proof of recognition for the creative strength of intellect and for the social mission of the Polish intelligentsia -- scholars, inventors, writers, and artists. Finally, they are a display of the care of the people's state for those who enrich our nation's material and spiritual values.

Today's ceremony has a special meaning. It is taking place in People's Poland's jubilee year. Therefore, honoring the achievements of the laureates is naturally linked with a historical reflection, with a look at the creative intelligentsia and at its role during the past 40 years.

The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia has involved itself with dedication in the rebuilding of the country and in the construction of socialism. As the "conductor of human work," the intelligentsia has clearly helped pull the country out of the ruins and to build our economic potential.

Its part in developing education, science, and culture, and its great contribution to strengthening People's Poland's standing and prestige in the world have been decisive. One can say with complete conviction: The Polish intelligentsia has served the fatherland well over the past 40 years.

At the same time, socialism has created unheard-of possibilities for creative activity. The barriers which once hindered what was great and valuable have been removed. The state's patronage has created the material and organizational basis for the development of talent and for creative activity totally serving the working people and the entire community. Despite the various obstacles and difficulties, never in our history have science, technology, and culture developed so comprehensively and dynamically as in the last 40 years.

Let us recall: The authorities of the new People's Poland defined the high standing and functions of science in the life of the country. The Maria Curie-Sklodowska University in Lublin was founded as early as 1944. The University and Technical University of Wroclaw were set up in a city that was still burning. By the end of 1947, 52 colleges were already open. Rebuilding was performed at a fast pace, after which new research was undertaken and the conditions for a future development of scientific and industrial branches were created. The changes to the structure of the economy and society were expressed in industrialization, urbanization, and social progress. The contribution of scholars in all fields of science and of practical workers to this process has been great.

The birth of People's Poland was also accompanied by dedicated rebuilding work, followed by a rapid development of cultural life and undeniable achievements in culture and art. The eminent works of literature, music, the decorative arts, theater, and film which have emerged during the 40 years are the property of the entire nation and a serious component of the world's achievements. The value of people's and worker's culture has been raised. The voice of Polish artists calling for peace, social progress, and humanitarianism via their works is loud.

In the light of this, what assessment can one give to the opinions which can sometimes be encountered about a so-called cultural wilderness and about the collapse of science and art in People's Poland? These are not honest judgments based on material evidence. They are slogans being used to discredit socialism and ruin the political capital, while support for this action is sought among people who are confused or who lack confidence.

However, all this cannot lead to passiveness toward the needs of the socialist state and to ill feelings toward the intelligentsia.

We must primarily reach for the numerous good experiences which are, after all, dominant. At the same time, we must overcome everything evil through a combined effort in the process of national rebirth and through energetic participation in Poland's development. The country needs every clear mind and every idea of the creators. We welcome with satisfaction the participation of more and more intelligentsia circles in the socialist renewal process. We confidently await those who have still not commenced active participation.

To mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, individual and group awards of the first and second class have been granted to 200 people.

These awards mean that the persons involved have produced works of permanent value, works that are valuable and creative. That is the way it has always been. In fact, the most eminent representatives of science, technology, and culture throughout the 40 years have been recipients of state awards: Grazyna Bacewicz, Leonard Buczkowski, Wojciech Brydzinski, Maria Dabrowska, Xawery Dunikowski, Leon Kruczkowski, Waclaw Sierpinski, Ludwik Solski, Wladyslaw Szafer, Wojciech Swietoslawski, Konrad Swinarski, Wladyslaw Tatarkiewicz, Wlodzimierz Trzebiatowski, Jozef Zielinski, and many, many others. That is how it still is.

Artistic and scientific works, inventions, technical treatises, and achievements resulting from talent, dedicated work, and good research have been honored. The granting of so many awards while at the same time maintaining high standards illustrates the vitality and great capabilities of Polish science and culture. This potential needs to be strengthened and developed because Poland's needs are enormous.

Guided by the ninth congress line, the party and the people's authorities are counting on science, technological revolution, and cultural development. On behalf of the political and state authorities, I wish to assure the esteemed gathering that we will do everything possible to render the appropriate care to scientific and artistic creativity and provide it with the essential conditions for development.

We want the satisfaction we are experiencing on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland to be shared by the whole of society and by all of its generations. Your personal eminent contributions to the development of various spheres in the material and spiritual life of the country are an excellent model in the national education process. Esteemed laureates, I wish to thank you sincerely for your creative thought and dedicated activity, so valuable and essential for Poland. Please accept at the same time my wishes for further creative professional, social, and also personal, success.

CEAUSESCU ON CHERNENKO INTEREST IN MISSILE TALKS

AU230735 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0200 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has said in an interview given to the San Francisco EXAMINER that Konstantin Chernenko, leader of the Soviet party and state, is interested in resuming negotiations on missiles with the United States under changed conditions. The Romanian president said that the Geneva talks could be resumed if the United States decided to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS POLAND'S NATIONAL DAY

AU201628 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/7/1984 -- On the 40th anniversary of the national day of Poland, Boguslaw Stachura, Poland's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception on Friday afternoon.

Attending were Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, cochairman of the joint Romanian-Polish Government Commission on Economic Cooperation, Ana Muresan, Gheorghe Dinu, and Ion Lazarescu, ministers, Iosif Uglar, deputy chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, Mihai Dulea and Olimpia Solomonescu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, executives of other ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, men of art and culture, generals, newsmen.

Diplomatic heads of missions accredited in Romania, members of the diplomatic corps were in the attendance.

Festive Bucharest Meeting

AU191948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1984 -- A festive meeting prompted by the 40th celebration of the national day of Poland was organized by the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP and the Municipal Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, on July 19, in Bucharest.

Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Polish joint Governmental Commission on Economic Cooperation, ministers, party and state activists and working people participated.

Taking the floor, Gheorghe Peterscu evoked the heroic fight, full of sacrifice, fought by the Polish people to free their country from the fascist domination. Then the speaker showed that at those times of hardship for the destiny of the Polish people the Romanian Communist Party and all the democratic and progressive forces in Romania strongly voiced their condemnation of the fascist aggression against the Polish nation. The Romanian people offered warmest hospitality to tens of thousands of Polish military and civilians that sought refuge in Romania at that time.

In spite of strong pressures exerted by the fascist powers, Romania, the whole Romanian people granted the assistance and protection needed by the Polish refugees so that they might gather their ranks and partake in the antifascist resistance struggle fought by the Polish people. At those hard times, new memorable pages have been written in the history of the traditional ties between the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces in the two countries.

Referring to the socialist changes in the friendly country, the speaker showed that the Romanian people appreciated the efforts the working people in Poland make for the country's economic and social development and to overcome certain difficulties that emerged. We welcome the successes achieved in the activity carried out for implementation of the resolutions of the ninth congress and of the National Conference of the Polish United Workers' Party, that provide Poland's firm progress along the path of socialist construction, he said.

Highlighting the evolution of the Romanian-Polish relations that speaker pointed out that in the socialist years they have been promoted to a superior stage, have been continuously enriched, being based on the same system and ideals, fully equal rights, mutual esteem and respect.

He stressed the decisive role played by the interviews between the leaders of the two parties for strengthening and deepening the Romanian-Polish relations, for the ascending evolution of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party, interviews that have given a strong impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes.

He mentioned that the Communists, the whole Romanian people have welcomed with satisfaction the fruitful dialogue between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, conducted in the People's Poland in June this year, and have approved fully its results being convinced that they are to help strengthening further the multilateral, mutually advantageous collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries.

Boguslaw Stachura, Polish ambassador in Bucharest, took the floor.

CEAUSESCU CABLES HUSAYN ON IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

AU192001 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad

The 15th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Iraq affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, most sincere congratulations and best wishes for health and personal happiness, and to the friendly Iraqi people wishes for peace, progress, and prosperity.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continuously develop and diversify, for the benefit of the Romanian and Iraqi peoples, and of the general cause of peace, independence, detente, and cooperation throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PRICE OF BREAD, FLOUR TO RISE 25, 37 PERCENT

LD202118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2044 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- At the proposal by the Federal Community for Price Affairs, the Federal Executive Council has decided to increase the price of flour. Starting today, the price of flour will increase by 37.3 percent. This increase comes in the wake of the increase in the purchasing price of wheat from this year's harvest. The Federal Executive Council believes that due to this increase the price of bread could go up at the most 25 percent.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL ON REDUCED LIVING STANDARD

AU201825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 84 p 3

[St. Rajkovic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 18 Jul -- We cannot solve all social problems and improve the standard of living with the current income and productivity. The standards of living can be protected only by greater and better work, a correct remuneration, and with greater income. Social adjustments should be considered only for those who have no personal income. Primary attention must be paid to employment for solving these problems. This is the essence of the positions adopted in the debate at a session of the council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation chaired by Dusan Bogdanov.

The standard of living of workers, particularly in large cities and industrial centers has reached its lowest point, because 70 percent of workers receive less than 20,000 dinars per month, something that, following the June price explosion, particularly of the communal services, has vitally worsened the living standard of workers, and that calls for a more effective action of the trade unions and other social forces, as well as for the application of administrative measures to prevent such trends. This was said by Zdravko Krivina, member of the presidium, while setting forth problems and proposed measures that should be taken by the 6-million-strong trade union organization.

In addition to presenting the current situation in the living standard sphere, which in a number of circles is not good, and to setting forth interesting solutions for protecting the living standard, 6 concrete questions and demands were raised in the discussion with the support of the introductory speech. It was said that it is necessary immediately to use the exchange rate differences to benefit greater production and to protect the living standard, to speed up the process of relieving the economy's burden, and to reexamine all decisions on prices and to return them to the agreed levels, particularly to protect the products that are vital for the living standard: flour, sugar, milk, lard, edible oil; To on no account increase the price of bread more than 25 percent, and the accelerate the adoption of the law on taxes; to tax property more and work less, and thus to prevent enrichment on the basis of property.

The trade unions must free themselves of a social-demagogic approach to the problem of protecting the living standard, of protecting everyone, both who work well and those who work badly -- the latter expecting that society; that is workers, should pay the bill! The trade unions must take account of the position of workers: It is necessary to reduce prices and not to increase personal incomes.

It appears that many people have forgotten this and they continue to seek a way out of difficulties through an increase in prices, and some of them, such as producers of textiles, footwear, livestock feed, and other products, have already exceeded this year's price increase. The living standard of workers has reached the lowest point, while those violating measures are not taken to task. Measures to deal with this problem exist, but the communes, provinces, and republics do not apply them. What has happened to our responsibility, Lazar Zaric asked.

KRATOVO FACTORY WORK STOPPAGE CONTINUES

LD230957 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0925 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Skopje, July 23 (TANJUG) -- Some three hundred workers of the Idnina Textile Factory in Kratovo, Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia, 45 days ago went on a work stoppage in protest against the local communal authorities' decision to dissolve the factory's worker self-management organs. Trade union sources report that 330 Idnina employees have been regularly coming to work but refusing to take part in the production process for the past 45 days.

The workers are protesting against actions of the Kratovo communal authorities' charging them with frequent violations of worker self-management rights out of narrow local interests, including the introduction of receiverships in a number of smaller plants. Under the law, the communal authorities can resort to receivership and the appointment of a new executive team only if an economic organization on their territory goes bankrupt, which is not the case with Idnina, which has been recording good business results.

The communal authorities' acting contrary to the constitutionally guaranteed right of workers themselves to decide on their work organization's business activities, had recently decided to integrate Idnina with some other plants. Since Idnina workers, however, turned down the decision, the communal leadership introduced receivership.

Since the beginning of this year, the number of work stoppages in Yugoslavia has slightly increased. However, the work stoppages, staged predominantly in the defense of workers' self-management rights, are successfully terminated in the very same shift or within a few days at the most.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES TREPCA SILVER THEFT

AU201807 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] Pristina, 18 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its session chaired by Nebi Gasi, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo discussed a report on the theft of silver from the Trepca lead refinery and noted that this theft had caused enormous material and political damage to the combine and to the broader socio-political community. It was assessed that this act was essentially counter-revolutionary and directed at undermining the society's economic basis.

It was said that this theft primarily resulted from a lack of the necessary level of vigilance and self-protection on the part of the responsible structures of the lead refinery, as well as other sociopolitical and self-managing structures in this organization of associated labor. At the same time the Presidency paid tribute to the State Security Service of the provincial secretariat for internal affairs for its work in discovering and preventing the further undermining of the society's economic basis.